IN THE CLAIMS

1. – 9. (Cancelled)

10. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of dysuria that comprises:

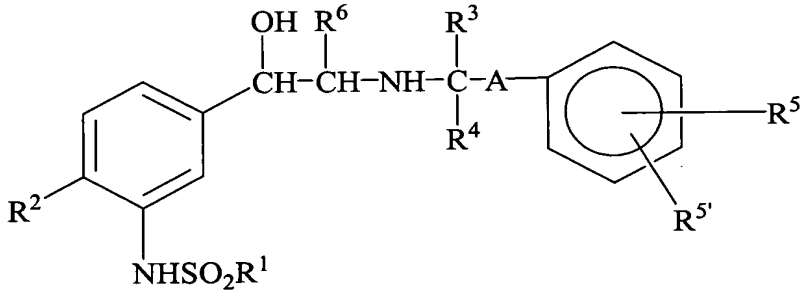
administering to a subject in need of treatment for dysuria an amount of a compound effective to treat dysuria,

wherein said compound is a β_3 adrenergic receptor agonist, having a general formula selected from the group consisting of formula (IV), (V), (VI), (VII) and (VIII),

or a salt or prodrug thereof, or for the compound of formula (VII) an ester or amide thereof;

wherein

(a) a compound of formula (IV) is represented by the following general formula:



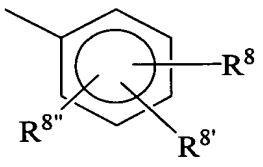
(IV)

wherein

R^1 is lower alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, $-CH_2OH$, cyano, $-C(O)OR^7$, $-CO_2H$, $-CONH_2$, tetrazole, $-CH_2NH_2$ or halogen; where R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocycle or



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where R^8, $R^{8'}$ and $R^{8''}$ are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$, $-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; and R^8 and $R^{8'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle; where R^6 and $R^{6'}$ are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl, and R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or B; wherein B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}$- or $-CO_2R^7$, where R^7 is lower alkyl and R^9 and $R^{9'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or R^9 and $R^{9'}$ may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycle;

R^5 and $R^{5'}$are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$, $-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; or R^5 and $R^{5'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle;

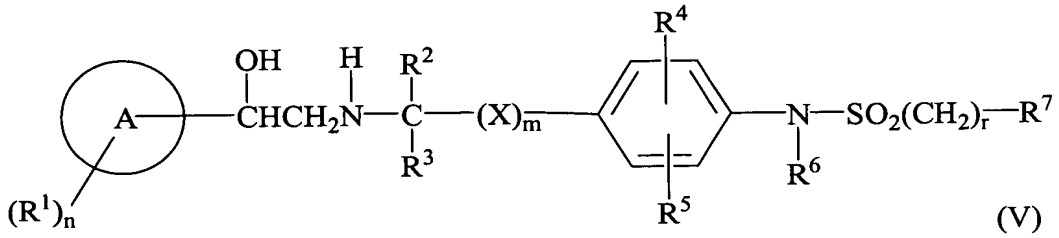
R^6 is independently hydrogen or lower alkyl; and

A is a bond, $-(CH_2)_n$- or -CH(B)-, wherein n is an integer of 1, 2 or 3 and

B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}$- or $-CO_2R^7$;

with the proviso that when A is a bond or $-(CH_2)_n$- and R^3 is hydrogen or unsubstituted alkyl, then R^4 is B or substituted alkyl;

(b) a compound of formula (V) is represented by the following general formula:



(V)

wherein

A is pyridinyl;

R^1 is (1) hydroxy, (2) oxo, (3) halogen, (4) cyano, (5) NR^8R^8, (6) SR^8, (7) trifluoromethyl, (8) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (9) OR^8, (10) SO_2R^9, (11) $OCOR^9$, (12) NR^8COR^9, (13) COR^9, (14) $NR^8SO_2R^9$, (15) $NR^8CO_2R^8$, or (16) C_1-C_{10} alkyl substituted by hydroxy, halogen, cyano, NR^8R^8, SR^8, trifluoromethyl, OR^8, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, phenyl, NR^8COR^9, COR^9, SO_2R^9, $OCOR^9$, $NR^8SO_2R^9$ or $NR^8CO_2R^8$; where

R^8 is (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10}alkyl, (3) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (4) Z optionally having 1 to 4 substituents selected from halogen, nitro, oxo, $NR^{10}R^{10}$, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkylthio, and C_1-C^{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 3 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or (5) C_1-C_{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 4 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-C_{10} alkoxy;

R^9 is (1) R^8 or (2) NR^8R^8; and

R^{10} is (1) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or (2) two R^{10} groups together with the N to which they are attached forming a 5 or 6-membered ring optionally substituted with C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

and Z is (1) phenyl, (2) naphthyl, (3) or a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (4) a benzene ring fused to a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring, (5) a benzene ring fused to a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (6) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a 5 or 6- membered heterocyclic

ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, or (7) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring;

n is 0 to 5;

R^2 and R^3 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl or (3) C_1-C_{10} alkyl with 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or halogen;

X is (1) $-CH_2-$, (2) $-CH_2-CH_2-$, (3) -CH=CH- or (4) $-CH_2O-$; where m is 0 or 1;

R^4 and R^5 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (3) halogen, (4) NHR^8, (5) OR^8, (6) SO_2R^9 or (7) $NHSO_2R^9$;

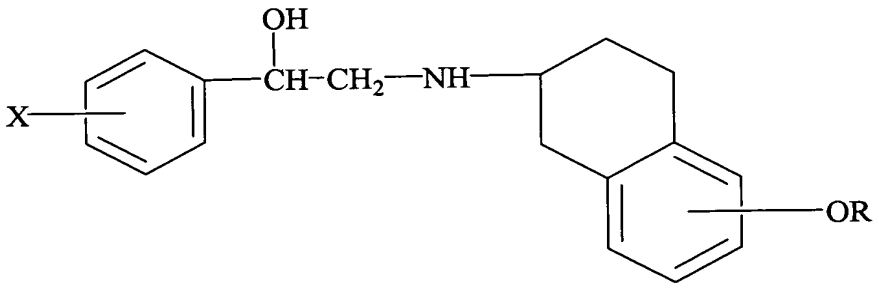
R^6 is (1) hydrogen or (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

r is 0 to 3; and

R^7 is $Z\text{-}(R^{1a})_n$;

where Z is defined above and R^{1a} is (1) R^1, (2) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (3) phenyl optionally substituted with up to 4 groups independently selected from R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8 or halogen, or (4) 5 or 6-membered heterocycle with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, optionally substituted with up to four groups independently selected from oxo, R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8, or halogen; and where n is 0 to 5;

(c) a compound of formula (VI) is:



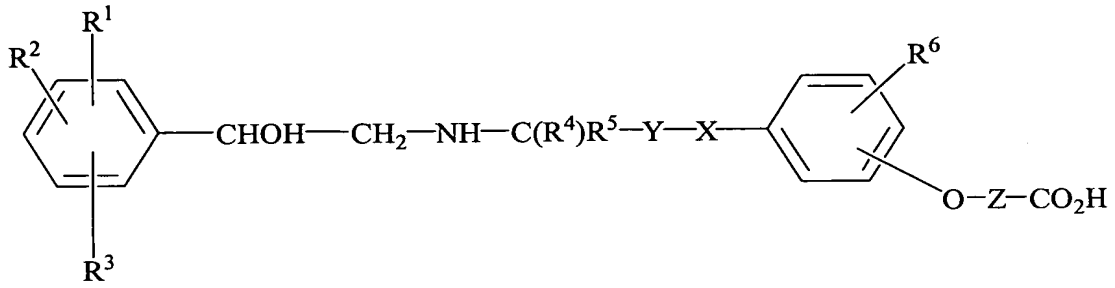
(VI)

wherein

X is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl, and

R is hydrogen; or lower alkyl which may have a suitable substituent selected from the group consisting of cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, carboxy and lower alkoxycarbonyl; cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl and lower alkanoyl;

(d) a compound of formula (VII):



(VII)

wherein

R^1 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, bromine atom, or a hydroxyl, hydroxymethyl, methyl, methoxyl, amino, formamido, acetamido, methylsulphonylamido, nitro, benzyloxy, methylsulphonylmethyl, ureido, trifluoromethyl or p-methoxybenzylamino group;

R^2 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group;

R^3 is a hydrogen, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group,

R^4 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

R^5 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

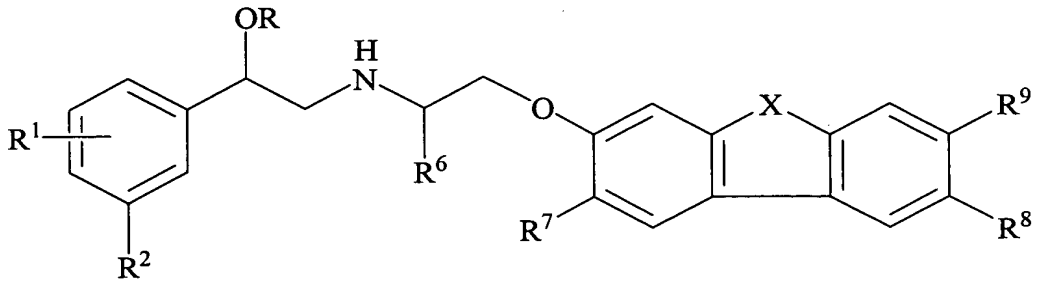
R^6 is a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a methyl, methoxyl or hydroxy group;

X is an oxygen atom or a bond;

Y is an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms or a bond; and

Z is an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group of up to 10 carbon atoms; and

(e) a compound of formula (VIII) is represented by the following general formula:



(VIII)

wherein

R is hydrogen or methyl,

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, benzyloxy, amino or hydroxymethyl,

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl, $-NHR^3$, $-SO_2NR^4R^{4'}$ or nitro, where R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, $-SO_2R^5$, formyl or $-CONHR^{6'}$ and R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl; and R^5 is lower alkyl, benzyl or $-NR^4R^{4'}$; and $R^{6'}$ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R^7 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

R^8 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

X is N, O, S or methylene;

R^9 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy;

provided that when X is N, O or S,

then R^9 is hydrogen, either R^7 or R^8 is hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy; and

provided that when X is methylene,

then both R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen.

11. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10 comprising administering the compound of formula (IV) or a salt thereof.

12. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10 comprising administering the compound of formula (V) or a salt thereof.

13. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10, comprising administering the compound of formula (VI) or a salt thereof.

14. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10, comprising administering the compound of formula (VII) or a salt, ester or amide thereof.

15. (Previously Presented) The method of Claim 10, comprising administering the compound of formula (VIII) or a salt thereof.

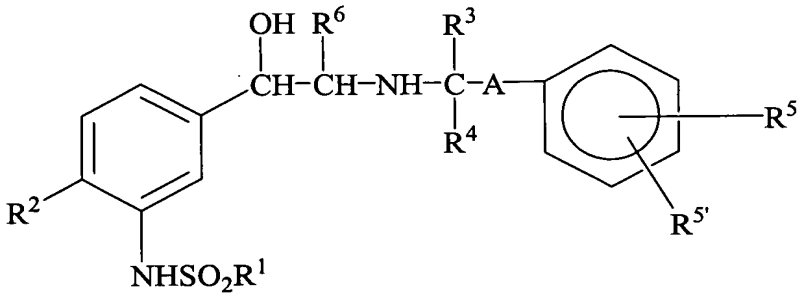
16. (Previously Presented) The method of claim 10 wherein said compound is in the form of a prodrug.

17. (Previously Presented): A method for the treatment of pollakiuria or urinary incontinence comprising:

administering to a subject in need of treatment for pollakiuria or urinary incontinence an amount of a compound effective to treat pollakiuria or urinary incontinence, wherein said compound is a β3 adrenergic receptor agonist, having a general formula selected from the group consisting of formula (IV), (V), (VI), (VII) and (VIII), or a salt or prodrug thereof, or for the compound of formula (VII) an ester or amide thereof;

wherein

(a) a compound of formula (IV) is represented by the following general formula:



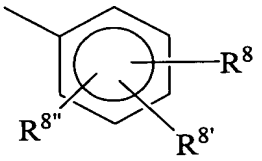
(IV)

wherein

R^1 is lower alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, $-CH_2OH$, cyano, $-C(O)OR^7$, $-CO_2H$, $-CONH_2$, tetrazole, $-CH_2NH_2$ or halogen; where R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocycle or



;

where R^8, $R^{8'}$ and $R^{8''}$ are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$, $-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; and R^8 and $R^{8'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle; where R^6 and $R^{6'}$ are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl, R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or B; wherein B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}$- or $-CO_2R^7$, where R^7 is lower alkyl and R^9 and $R^{9'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or R^9 and $R^{9'}$ may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycle;

R^5 and $R^{5'}$, are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$,

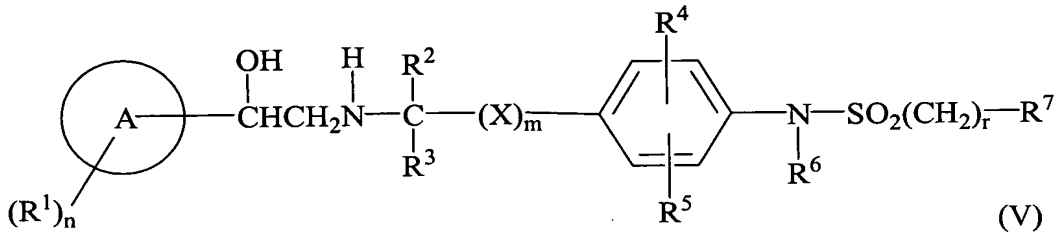
$-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; or R^5 and $R^{5'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle;

R^6 is independently hydrogen or lower alkyl; and

A is a bond, $-(CH_2)_n-$ or -CH(B)-, wherein n is an integer of 1, 2 or 3 and B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}-$ or $-CO_2R^7$;

with the proviso that when A is a bond or $-(CH_2)_n-$ and R^3 is hydrogen or unsubstituted alkyl, then R^4 is B or substituted alkyl;

(b) a compound of formula (V) is represented by the following general formula:



(V)

wherein

A is pyridinyl;

R^1 is (1) hydroxy, (2) oxo, (3) halogen, (4) cyano, (5) NR^8R^8, (6) SR^8, (7) trifluoromethyl, (8) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (9) OR^8, (10) SO_2R^9, (11) $OCOR^9$, (12) NR^8COR^9, (13) COR^9, (14) $NR^8SO_2R^9$, (15) $NR^8CO_2R^8$, or (16) C_1-C_{10} alkyl substituted by hydroxy, halogen, cyano, NR^8R^8, SR^8, trifluoromethyl, OR^8, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, phenyl, NR^8COR^9, COR^9, SO_2R^9, $OCOR^9$, $NR^8SO_2R^9$ or $NR^8CO_2R^8$; where

R^8 is (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10}alkyl, (3) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (4) Z optionally having 1 to 4 substituents selected from halogen, nitro, oxo, $NR^{10}R^{10}$, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkylthio, and C_1-C^{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 3 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-

C_{10} alkoxy, or (5) C_1-C_{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 4 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-C_{10} alkoxy;

R^9 is (1) R^8 or (2) NR^8R^8; and

R^{10} is (1) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or (2) two R^{10} groups together with the N to which they are attached forming a 5 or 6-membered ring optionally substituted with C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

and Z is (1) phenyl, (2) naphthyl, (3) or a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (4) a benzene ring fused to a C_3-C_8cycloalkyl ring, (5) a benzene ring fused to a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (6) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a 5 or 6- membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, or (7) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring;

n is 0 to 5;

R^2 and R^3 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl or (3) C_1-C_{10} alkyl with 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or halogen;

X is (1) $-CH_2-$, (2) $-CH_2-CH_2-$, (3) -CH=CH- or (4) $-CH_2O-$; where m is 0 or 1;

R^4 and R^5 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (3) halogen, (4) NHR^8, (5) OR^8, (6) SO_2R^9 or (7) $NHSO_2R^9$;

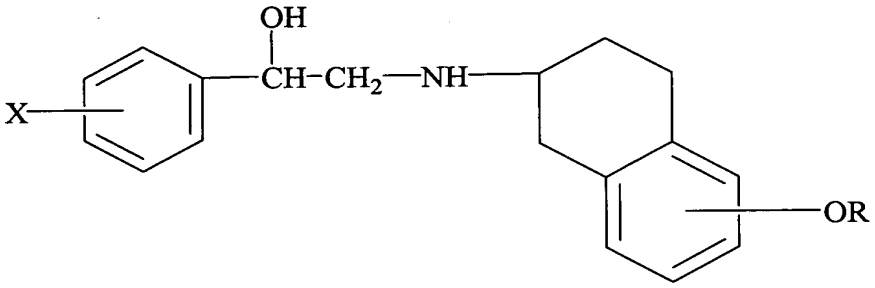
R^6 is (1) hydrogen or (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

r is 0 to 3; and

R^7 is Z-$(R^{1a})_n$;

where Z is defined above and R^{1a} is (1) R^1, (2) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (3) phenyl optionally substituted with up to 4 groups independently selected from R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8 or halogen, or (4) 5 or 6-membered heterocycle with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, optionally substituted with up to four groups independently selected from oxo, R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8, or halogen;

(c) a compound of formula (VI) is:



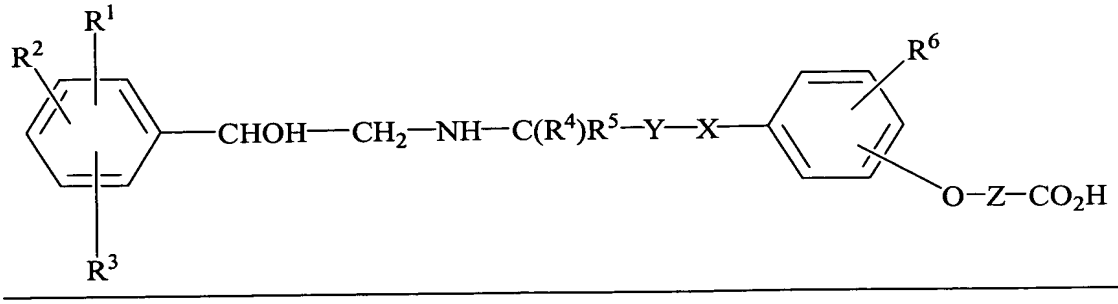
(VI)

wherein

X is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl, and

R is hydrogen; or lower alkyl which may have a suitable substituent selected from the group consisting of cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, carboxy and lower alkoxycarbonyl; cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl and lower alkanoyl;

(d) a compound of formula (VII) is represented by the following general formula:



(VII)

wherein

R^1 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine, ~~or~~ bromine atom or a hydroxyl, hydroxymethyl, methyl, methoxyl, amino, formamido, acetamido, methylsulphonylamido, nitro, benzyloxy, methylsulphonylmethyl, ureido, trifluoromethyl or p-methoxybenzylamino group;

R^2 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group;

R^3 is a hydrogen, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group,

R^4 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

R^5 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

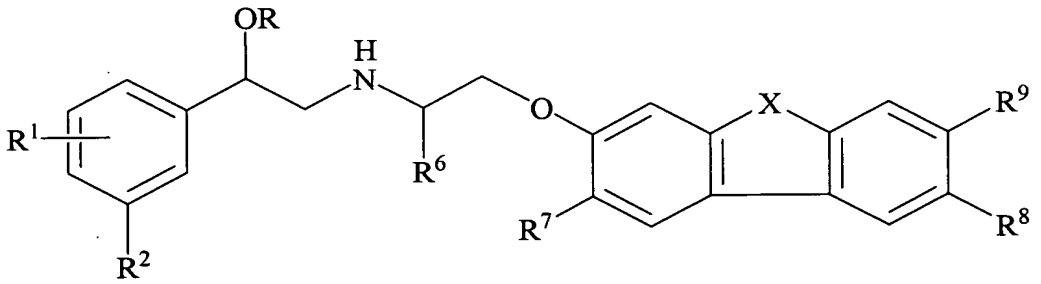
R^6 is a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a methyl, methoxyl or hydroxy group;

X is an oxygen atom or a bond;

Y is an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms or a bond; and

Z is an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group of up to 10 carbon atoms; and

(e) a compound of formula (VIII) is represented by the following general formula:



(VIII)

wherein

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, benzyloxy, amino or hydroxymethyl,

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl, $-NHR^3$, $-SO_2NR^4R^{4'}$ or nitro, where R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, $-SO_2R^5$, formyl or $-CONHR^6$, where $R^{6'}$ is hydrogen or lower alkyl; R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl; and R^5 is lower alkyl, benzyl or $-NR^4R^{4'}$;

R is hydrogen or methyl,

R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^7 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

X is N, O, S or methylene;

R^8 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

R^9 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy;

provided that when X is N, O or S,

then R^9 is hydrogen, either R^7 or R^8 is hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy; and

provided that when X is methylene,

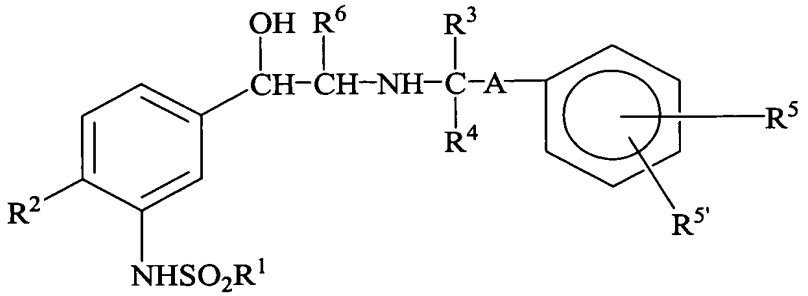
then both R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen.

18. (Previously Presented): A method for the treatment of a disease or disorder selected from the group consisting of nervous pollakiuria, neurogenic bladder dysfunction, nocturia, unstable bladder, cystospasm, chronic cystitis, chronic prostatitis, overflow incontinence, passive incontinence, reflex incontinence, urge incontinence, and urinary stress incontinence, comprising:

administering to a subject in need of treatment of said disease or disorder and amount of a compound effect to treat said disease or disorder, wherein said compound is a β3 adrenergic receptor agonist, having a general formula selected from the group consisting of formula (IV), (V), (VI), (VII) and (VIII), or a salt or prodrug thereof, or for the compound of formula (VII) an ester or amide thereof;

wherein

(a) a compound of formula (IV) is represented by the following general formula:



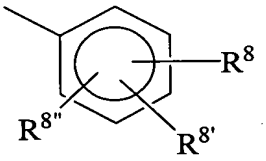
(IV)

wherein

R^1 is lower alkyl, aryl or arylalkyl;

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxy, alkoxy, $-CH_2OH$, cyano, $-C(O)OR^7$, $-CO_2H$, $-CONH_2$, tetrazole, $-CH_2NH_2$ or halogen; where R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^3 is hydrogen, alkyl, heterocycle or



;

where R^8, $R^{8'}$ and $R^{8''}$ are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$, $-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; and R^8 and $R^{8'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle; where R^6 and $R^{6'}$ are independently hydrogen or lower alkyl, R^7 is lower alkyl;

R^4 is hydrogen, alkyl or B; wherein B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}$- or $-CO_2R^7$, where R^7 is lower alkyl and R^9 and $R^{9'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl, alkyl, cycloalkyl, arylalkyl, aryl, heteroaryl or R^9 and $R^{9'}$ may together with the nitrogen atom to which they are attached form a heterocycle;

R^5 and $R^{5'}$, are independently hydrogen, alkoxy, lower alkyl, halogen, -OH, -CN, $-(CH_2)_nNR^6COR^7$, $-CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-CON(R^6)OR^{6'}$, $-CO_2R^6$, $-SR^7$, $-SOR^7$, $-SO_2R^7$, $-N(R^6)SO_2R^1$, $-N(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-NR^6COR^7$, $-OCH_2CON(R^6)R^{6'}$, $-OCH_2CO_2R^7$ or aryl; or R^5 and

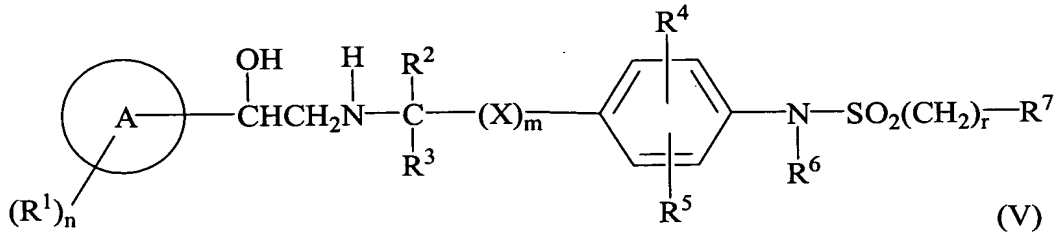
$R^{5'}$ may together with the carbon atoms to which they are attached form an aryl or heterocycle;

R^6 is independently hydrogen or lower alkyl; and

A is a bond, $-(CH_2)_n-$ or -CH(B)-, wherein n is an integer of 1, 2 or 3 and B is -CN, $-CON(R^9)R^{9'}-$ or $-CO_2R^7$;

with the proviso that when A is a bond or $-(CH_2)_n-$ and R^3 is hydrogen or unsubstituted alkyl, then R^4 is B or substituted alkyl;

(b) a compound of formula (V) is represented by the following general formula:



(V)

wherein

A is pyridinyl;

R^1 is (1) hydroxy, (2) oxo, (3) halogen, (4) cyano, (5) NR^8R^8, (6) SR^8, (7) trifluoromethyl, (8) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (9) OR^8, (10) SO_2R^9, (11) $OCOR^9$, (12) NR^8COR^9, (13) COR^9, (14) $NR^8SO_2R^9$, (15) $NR^8CO_2R^8$, or (16) C_1-C_{10} alkyl substituted by hydroxy, halogen, cyano, NR^8R^8, SR^8, trifluoromethyl, OR^8, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, phenyl, NR^8COR^9, COR^9, SO_2R^9, $OCOR^9$, $NR^8SO_2R^9$ or $NR^8CO_2R^8$; where

R^8 is (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10}alkyl, (3) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (4) Z optionally having 1 to 4 substituents selected from halogen, nitro, oxo, $NR^{10}R^{10}$, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkylthio, and C_1-C^{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 3 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or (5) C_1-C_{10} alkyl having 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy,

halogen, CO_2H, CO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, SO_2-C_1-C_{10} alkyl, C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or Z optionally substituted by from 1 to 4 halogen, C_1-C_{10} alkyl or C_1-C_{10} alkoxy;

R^9 is (1) R^8 or (2) NR^8R^8; and

R^{10} is (1) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, or (2) two R^{10} groups together with the N to which they are attached forming a 5 or 6-membered ring optionally substituted with C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

and Z is (1) phenyl, (2) naphthyl, (3) or a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (4) a benzene ring fused to a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring, (5) a benzene ring fused to a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, (6) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a 5 or 6- membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, or (7) a 5 or 6-membered heterocyclic ring with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen fused to a C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl ring;

n is 0 to 5;

R^2 and R^3 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl or (3) C_1-C_{10} alkyl with 1 to 4 substituents selected from hydroxy, C_1-C_{10} alkoxy, or halogen;

X is (1) $-CH_2-$, (2) $-CH_2-CH_2-$, (3) -CH=CH- or (4) $-CH_2O-$; where m is 0 or 1;

R^4 and R^5 are independently (1) hydrogen, (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl, (3) halogen, (4) NHR^8, (5) OR^8, (6) SO_2R^9 or (7) $NHSO_2R^9$;

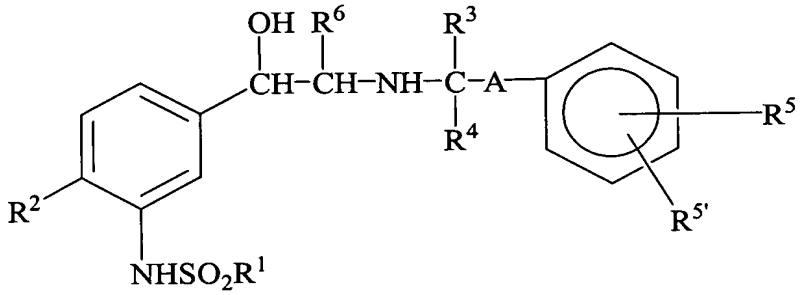
R^6 is (1) hydrogen or (2) C_1-C_{10} alkyl;

r is 0 to 3; and

R^7 is $Z-(R^{1a})_n$;

where Z is defined above and R^{1a} is (1) R^1, (2) C_3-C_8 cycloalkyl, (3) phenyl optionally substituted with up to 4 groups independently selected from R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8 or halogen, or (4) 5 or 6-membered heterocycle with from 1 to 4 heteroatoms selected from oxygen, sulfur or nitrogen, optionally substituted with up to four groups independently selected from oxo, R^8, NR^8R^8, OR^8, SR^8, or halogen;

(c) a compound of formula (VI) is:



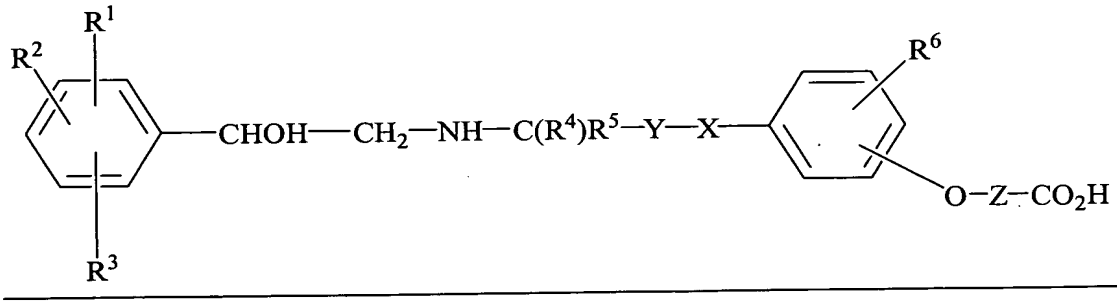
(IV)

wherein

X is hydrogen, halogen, trifluoromethyl or lower alkyl, and

R is hydrogen; or lower alkyl which may have a suitable substituent selected from the group consisting of cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, carboxy and lower alkoxycarbonyl; cyclo(C_3-C_7)alkyl ~~or~~ and lower alkanoyl;

(d) a compound of formula (VII) is represented by the following general formula:



(VII)

wherein

R^1 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl, hydroxymethyl, methyl, methoxyl, amino, formamido, acetamido, methylsulphonylamido, nitro, benzyloxy, methylsulphonylmethyl, ureido, trifluoromethyl or p-methoxybenzylamino group;

R^2 is a hydrogen, fluorine, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group;

R^3 is a hydrogen, chlorine or bromine atom or a hydroxyl group,

R^4 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

R^5 is a hydrogen atom or a methyl group;

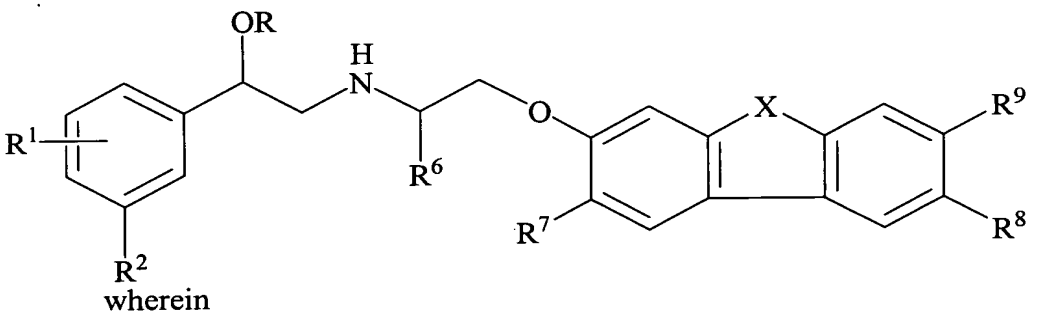
R^6 is a hydrogen, fluorine or chlorine atom or a methyl, methoxyl or hydroxy group;

X is an oxygen atom or a bond;

Y is an alkylene group of up to 6 carbon atoms or a bond; and

Z is an alkylene, alkenylene or alkynylene group of up to 10 carbon atoms; and

(e) a compound of formula (VIII) is represented by the following general formula:



(VIII)

wherein

R is hydrogen or methyl,

R^1 is hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, benzyloxy, amino or hydroxymethyl,

R^2 is hydrogen, hydroxymethyl, $-NHR^3$, $-SO_2NR^4R^{4'}$ or nitro, where R^3 is hydrogen, methyl, $-SO_2R^5$, formyl or $-CONHR^{6'}$ and R^4 and $R^{4'}$ are independently hydrogen, lower alkyl or benzyl; and R^5 is lower alkyl, benzyl or $-NR^4R^{4'}$; and $R^{6'}$ is hydrogen or lower alkyl;

R^6 is hydrogen or lower alkyl,

R^7 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

R^8 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino, or hydroxyl;

X is N, O, S or methylene;

R^9 is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy;

provided that when X is N, O or S,

then R^9 is hydrogen, either R^7 or R^8 is hydrogen, and the other is hydrogen, amino, acetylamino or hydroxy; and

provided that when X is methylene,

then both R^7 and R^8 are hydrogen.

19-20. (Canceled).

21. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having dysuria.

22. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having pollakiuria.

23. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having urinary incontinence.

24. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having neurogenic bladder dysfunction.

25. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having nervous pollakiuria.

26. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having nocturia.

27. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having an unstable bladder.

28. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having cystospasm.

29. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having chronic cystitis.

30. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having chronic prostatitis.

31. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having overflow incontinence.

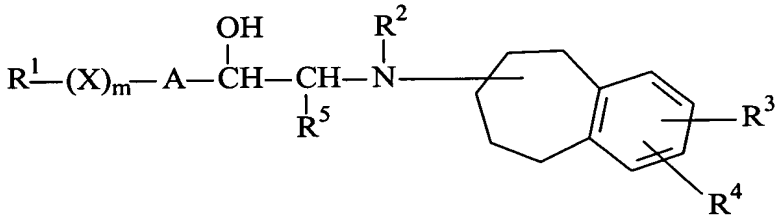
32. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having passive incontinence.

33. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having reflux incontinence.

34. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having urge incontinence.

35. (Previously Presented): The method of Claim 10, comprising treating a subject having urinary stress incontinence.

36. (Previously Presented) A compound of the general formula (I):



(I)

wherein

R^1 is aryl which may have one or more suitable substituent(s), heterocyclic group or cyclo(lower)alkyl,

R^2 is hydrogen or amino protective group,

R^3 and R^4 are independently hydrogen, halogen, hydroxy, amino, nitro, carboxy, protected carboxy, aryl, lower alkyl, hydroxy(lower)alkyl, amino(lower)alkyl, acyloxy(lower)alkyl, acylamino(lower)alkyl, lower alkylamino(lower)alkyl which may have one or more suitable substituent(s), mono or di-(lower)alkylamino, acylamino, acyl group, lower alkoxy, halo(lower)alkoxy, lower alkenyloxy, lower alkoxy(lower)alkoxy, aryloxy, cyclo(lower)alkyloxy, heterocyclicoxy, ar(lower)alkyloxy, acyloxy, lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy, heterocycliccarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy, heterocycliccarbonyl(lower)alkoxy, N-lower alkyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy,

arylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy which may have lower alkoxy or di(lower)alkylamino, di-lower alkylsulfamoyloxy, N-lower alkyl-heterocyclic(lower)alkylcarbamoyl(lower) alkoxy, N-lower alkyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy or N-lower alkyl-cyclo(lower)alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy,

R^5 is hydrogen, lower alkyl, or aryl,

A is lower alkylene which may have one or more suitable substituent(s) or lower alkenylene,

X is O, S, SO, SO_2 or NH, and

m is an integer of 0 or 1,

or a salt thereof,

wherein when R^1 is naphthyl and R^5 is H, then X is not O.

37. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 36, wherein

R^1 is phenyl which may have 1 or 2 suitable substituent(s) selected from the group consisting of hydroxy and lower alkylsulfonylamino,

R^2 is hydrogen,

R^3 is lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy, heterocycliccarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy, heterocycliccarbonyl(lower)alkoxy, N-lower alkyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy, hydroxy, lower alkoxy, protected carboxy, arylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy which may have lower alkoxy or di(lower)alkylamino, di-lower alkylsulfamoyloxy, N-lower alkyl-heterocyclic(lower)alkylcarbamoyl(lower) alkoxy, N-lower alkyl-lower alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy or N-lower alkyl-cyclo(lower)alkylcarbamoyl(lower)alkoxy,

R^4 is hydrogen,

R^5 is hydrogen,

A is lower alkylene,

X is O, and

m is an integer of 1.

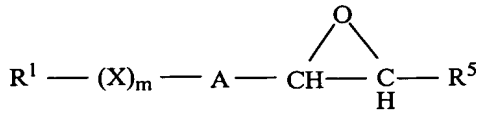
38. (Previously Presented) The compound of claim 37, wherein

R^1 is phenyl which may have hydroxy and methylsulfonylamino,

R^3 is ethylcarbamoylmethoxy, indolylcarbamoylmethoxy, piperidinocarbonylmethoxy, N-methylbutylcarbamoylmethoxy, hydroxy, butylcarbamoylmethoxy, methoxy, methoxycarbonyl, ethoxy, dimethylsulfamoyloxy, tetrazolylcarbamoylmethoxy, N- methylpyridylethylcarbamoylmethoxy, methoxyphenylcarbamoylmethoxy, thiazolylcarbamoylmethoxy, dihydroindolylcarbonylmethoxy, N-ethylpropylcarbamoylmethoxy, N-methylbutylcarbamoylmethoxy, N-ethylbutylcarbamoylmethoxy, dimethylaminophenylcarbamoylmethoxy or N-methylcyclohexylcarbamoylmethoxy.

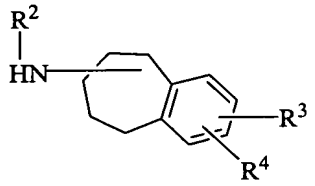
39. (Previously Presented) A process for preparing a compound of claim 36, or a salt thereof, which comprises,

(i) reacting a compound (II) of the formula:



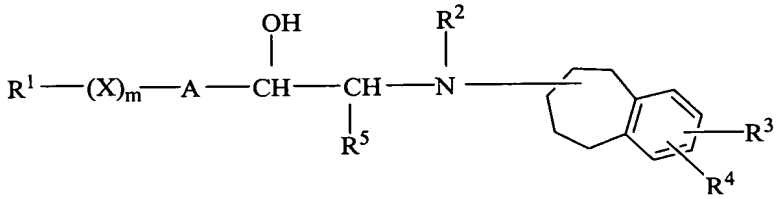
(II)

wherein R^1, R^5, A, X and m are each as defined in claim 36, with a compound (III) of the formula:



(III)

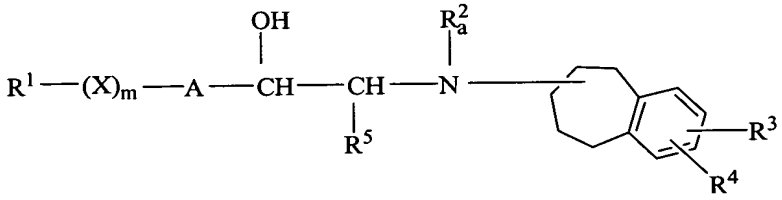
wherein R^2, R^3 and R^4 are each as defined in claim 36, or a salt thereof, to give a compound (I) of the formula:



(I)

wherein R^1, R^2, R^3, R^4, R^5, A, X and m are each as defined in claim 36, or a salt thereof, or

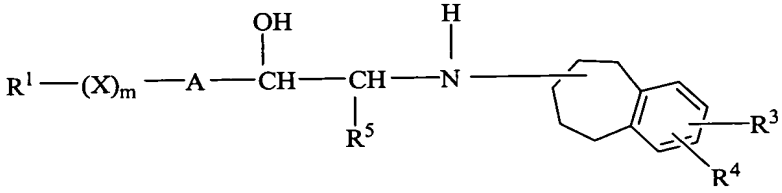
(ii) subjecting a compound (Ia) of the formula:



(Ia)

wherein R^1, R^3, R^4, R^5, A, X and m are each as defined in claim 36, and

R_a^2 is amino protective group, or a salt thereof, to elimination reaction of the amino protective group, to give a compound (Ib) of the formula:



(Ib)

wherein R^1, R^3, R^4, R^5, A, X and m are each as defined in claim 36, or a salt thereof.

40. (Previously Presented) A pharmaceutical composition which comprises the compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in admixture with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

41. (Previously Presented) A method for making a pharmaceutical composition comprising admixing the compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof with a pharmaceutically acceptable carrier or excipient.

42. (Previously Presented) A compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof in the form of a tablet, pellet, troche, capsule, suppository, cream, ointment, aerosol, powder for insufflation, solution, emulsion, or suspension.

43. (Previously Presented) A method for treatment of pollakiuria or urinary incontinence which comprises administering an effective amount of a compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject in need thereof.

44-45. (Cancelled)

46. (Currently Amended): A method for treatment of ~~a gastrointestinal disorder~~ spasm or hyperanakinesia comprising administering an effective amount of the compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject in need thereof.

47. (Previously Presented) A method for the treatment of an ulcer or pancreatitis comprising administering an effective amount of the compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject in need thereof.

48. (Previously Presented) A method for inducing lypolysis comprising administering an effective amount of the compound of claim 36 or a pharmaceutically acceptable salt thereof to a subject in need thereof.